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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/063,433

04/23/2002

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EXAMINER

GIBBS, HEATHER D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

04/23/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/063,433

Applicant(s)

TSENG ET AL.

Examiner

Heather D. Gibbs

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 12/15/2006 has been entered and made of record.
Claims 1-43 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues Tsai does not disclose or suggest a method comprising mounting the claimed optical-lens group on at least one groove of the optical lens pedestal. Upon further review, the Examiner finds this limitation to be taught in Paragraph 0028 where the lens module defines a slot as shown in Fig 7.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1-3,5-9,11-15,17-20,22-26,28-32,34-36,38-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tsai (US 2002/0024709 A1).

Regarding claim 1, which is representative of claims 6 and 12, Tsai teaches a method for fastening adjustable optical lenses, the method suited for a scanning chassis and used for fastening an optical-lens group, the scanning chassis including a case, a light

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source, a reflector group and an optical sensor, the light source, the reflector group and the optical sensor being mounted in the case, the light source being used for illuminating a document and an image of the document being obtained, the reflector group reflecting the image of the document to transmit it to the optical sensor through the optical-lens group, and the method comprising: forming an optical-lens pedestal in the case, the optical-lens pedestal having at least one groove (slot as shown in Fig 7); and mounting the optical-lens group on the optical-lens pedestal, the optical-lens group located between the optical sensor 20 and the reflector group 31,33,35, and the optical-lens group capable of receiving the image of the document and forming the image onto the optical sensor (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

For claim 2, Tsai teaches wherein the optical-lens pedestal is integrally formed in the case (Fig 1).

For claim 3, which is representative of claim 14, Tsai discloses fixing a fastening cover over the optical-lens pedestal so that the optical-lens group is fixed between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1).

For claim 5, which is representative of claims 11 and 17, Tsai teaches wherein the fastening cover is fixed on the optical-lens pedestal by means of screws (Page 2 Paragraph 0025).

Regarding claim 8, Tsai discloses a fastening cover fixed over the optical-lens pedestal so that the optical-lens group is fixed between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1).

Considering claim 7, which is representative of claims 9,13 and15, Tsai teaches wherein the fastening cover has a second channel, two sides of which are open, and the cross-sectional shape of the second channel is half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

For claim 18, Tsai teaches A method, comprising: forming an optical-lens pedestal in a case of a scanning chassis, the scanning chassis comprising the case, a reflector group, an optical-lens group and an optical sensor, the optical-lens group being capable of receiving an image of a document and forming the image onto the optical sensor, the optical-lens pedestal comprising at least one groove; and mounting, the optical-lens group on at least one groove of the optical-lens pedestal, the optical-lens group being located between the reflector group and the optical sensor (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

Regarding claim 19, Tsai teaches the method according to claim 18, wherein the optical-lens pedestal is integrally formed in the case (Fig 1).

Considering claim 20, Tsai discloses The method according to claim 18, further comprising fixing a fastening cover over the optical-lens pedestal thereby fixing the optical-lens group between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1).

For claim 22, Tsai teaches the method according to claim 20, wherein fixing the fastening cover comprising fixing the fastening cover on the optical-lens pedestal by at least one screw (Page 2 Paragraph 0025).

For claim 23, Tsai discloses an apparatus, comprising: an optical-lens pedestal integrally formed in a case of a scanning chassis, the scanning chassis comprising the case, a reflector group, an optical-lens group and an optical sensor, the optical-lens

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group comprising at least one optical lens, being located between the optical sensor and the reflector group and being capable of receiving an image of a document and forming the image on the optical sensor, the optical-lens pedestal comprising a first channel, the first channel comprising a side wall and two sides that are open, at least one groove being on the side wall of the first channel, and an optical lens of the optical-lens group being capable of being mounted on at least one groove (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

Regarding claim 24, Tsai teaches the apparatus according to claim 23, wherein a cross-sectional shape of the channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

Considering claim 25, Tsai discloses the apparatus according to claim 23, further comprising a fastening cover fixed over the optical-lens pedestal (Fig 1).

Considering claim 26, Tsai teaches The apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the fastening cover further comprises a second channel, the second channel comprising two sides that are open, and a cross-sectional shape of the second channel comprises half-round (Fig 1).

For claim 28, Tsai teaches The apparatus according to claim 25, further comprising a plurality of wherein the fastening cover comprises a plurality of first screw holes, wherein the optical-lens pedestal comprises a plurality of second screw holes, wherein each of the first screw holes correspond to each of the second screw holes, and the screws are capable of being screwed through the first screw holes and then into the second screw holes fixing the fastening cover on the optical-lens pedestal (See Fig 5).

Regarding claim 29, Tsai discloses An optical scanning chassis, comprising: a case; an optical sensor capable of receiving an image of a document; an optical-lens group mounted in the case and having at least one optical lens; a reflector group mounted in the case and reflecting the image of the document to transmit the image to the optical sensor through the optical-lens group; and an optical-lens pedestal located in the case, the optical-lens pedestal comprising a channel the channel comprising a side wall and two sides that are open, at least one groove being on the side wall of the channel, an optical lens of the optical-lens group capable of being mounted on at least one groove, the optical-lens group capable of being located between the optical sensor and the reflector group, the optical-lens group capable of receiving the image of the document and forming the image on the optical sensor (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

For claim 30, Tsai teaches the optical scanning chassis according to claim 29, wherein a cross-sectional shape of the channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

Regarding claim 31, Tsai teaches the optical scanning chassis according to claim 29, further comprising a fastening cover fixed over the optical-lens pedestal thereby fixing the optical-lens group between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1).

For claim 32, Tsai teaches The optical scanning chassis according to claim 31, wherein the fastening cover comprises a second channel, the second channel

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comprising two sides that are open, and wherein a cross-sectional shape of the second channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

For claim 34, Tsai teaches The optical scanning chassis according to claim 31, further comprising a plurality of screws, wherein the fastening cover comprises a plurality of first screw holes, wherein the optical-lens pedestal comprises a plurality of second screw holes, wherein each of the first screw holes corresponds to each of the second screw holes, and wherein the screws are capable of being screwed through the first screw holes and then into the second screw holes fixing the fastening cover on the optical-lens pedestal (See Fig 5).

Regarding claim 35, Tsai teaches An apparatus, comprising: an optical-lens pedestal integrally formed in a case of a scanning chassis, the scanning chassis comprising the case, a reflector group, an optical-lens group and an optical sensor, the optical-lens group comprising at least one optical lens, being located between the optical sensor and the reflector group and being capable of receiving an image from a document and forming the image on the optical sensor, the optical-lens pedestal comprising a first channel, the first channel comprising a side wall and two sides that are open, at least one groove being on the side wall of the first channel, and an optical lens of the optical-lens group being capable of being mounted on at least one groove; and means for fastening a cover over the optical-lens pedestal and fixing the optical-lens group between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

For claim 36, Tsai teaches The apparatus according to claim 35, wherein the means for fastening further comprises a second channel, the second channel comprising two sides that are open, and a cross-sectional shape of the second channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

For claim 38, Tsai teaches The apparatus according to claim 35, wherein the means for fastening comprising a plurality of screws, wherein the cover comprises a plurality of first screw holes, wherein the optical-lens pedestal comprises a plurality of second screw holes, wherein each of the first screw holes correspond to each of the second screw holes, and the screws are capable of being screwed through the first screw holes and then into the second screw holes fixing the cover on the optical-lens pedestal (design choice with Page 2 Paragraph 0025).

Considering claim 39, Tsai discloses an optical scanning chassis, comprising: a case; an optical sensor capable of receiving an image of a document; an optical-lens group mounted in the case and having at least one optical lens; a reflector group mounted in the case and reflecting the image of the document to transmit the image to the optical sensor through the optical-lens group; an optical-lens pedestal located in the case, the optical-lens pedestal comprising a channel, the channel comprising a side wall and two sides that are open, at least one groove being on the side wall of the channel, an optical lens of the optical-lens group capable of being mounted on at least one groove, the optical-lens group capable of being located between the optical sensor and the reflector group, the optical-lens group capable of receiving the image of the document and forming the image on the optical sensor; means for fastening a cover

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over the optical-lens pedestal and fixing the optical-lens group between the optical-lens pedestal and the fastening cover (Fig 1; Page 1 Paragraphs 0005-0006,0028; Fig 7).

Regarding claim 40, Tsai teaches the optical scanning chassis according to claim 39, wherein a cross-sectional shape of the channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

For claim 41, Tsai teaches The optical scanning chassis according to claim 39, wherein the means for fastening comprises a second channel, the second channel comprising two ends that are open, and wherein a cross-sectional shape of the second channel comprises half-round (See Fig 1 and Fig 7).

Regarding claim 42, Tsai teaches the optical scanning chassis according to claim 39, wherein the means for fastening comprises: a plurality of hooks coupled to the cover, wherein the optical-lens pedestal comprises a plurality of hooking ditches, and wherein the hooks can be respectively coupled with the hooking ditches fixing the cover on the optical-lens pedestal (design choice with Page 2 Paragraph 0025).

For claim 43, Tsai teaches The optical scanning chassis according to claim 39, wherein the means for fastening comprising a plurality of screws, wherein the cover comprises a plurality of first screw holes, wherein the optical-lens pedestal comprises a plurality of second screw holes, wherein each of the first screw holes corresponds to each of the second screw holes, and wherein the screws are capable of being screwed through the first screw holes and then into the second screw holes fixing the cover on the optical-lens pedestal (design choice with Page 2 Paragraph 0025).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4,10,16,21,27,33,37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai (US 2002/0024709 A1) in view of Mukaibatake (US 6,444,978).

For claim 4, which is representative of claims 10,16,21,27,33,and 37, Tsai teaches the device as taught above.

Tsai does not expressly disclose wherein the fastening cover is fixed on the optical-lens pedestal by means of hooks.

Mukaibatake teaches wherein the lens unit 23 is fastened by hooks 70 (col 4 Lines 3-14).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Mukaibatake with Tsai.

The motivation to do so would be to secure the lens with a viable fastening means.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather D. Gibbs whose telephone number is 571-272-7404. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thu 8AM-7PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung S. Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

hdg

4/17/07

Heather D Gibbs
Examiner
Art Unit 2625